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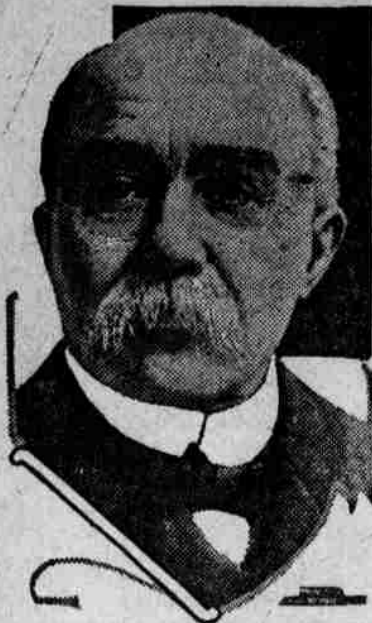
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## PREMIER CLEMENCEAU



## CLEMENCEAU SHOT WHILE ON WAY TO SEE COL. HOUSE

French Premier to Recover From the Wound Inflicted by Assassin.

### GRAPPLED WITH ASSAILANT

"Tiger of France" Injured in Shoulder While Entering Auto in Front of Home in Paris—Would-Be Slayer Is Arrested—Said to Be Russian.

Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder by an assassin while entering his auto in front of his home in Paris. The "Tiger of France" grappled with his assailant and helped the police arrest him. Clemenceau has been one of the dominating figures in the peace conference.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Georges Clemenceau, France's aged but vigorous premier, was shot and slightly wounded on Wednesday morning as he was entering his automobile for a drive.

Five shots were fired by the assassin, and it was at first reported that the premier had been wounded in the head. It developed, however, that the wounds were in M. Clemenceau's back and shoulder, and he apparently is not dangerously hurt.

Premier on Way to War Office. The shooting took place at 6:55 in the morning as the premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the war office.

The assassin was an ordinary looking man dressed as a workman. Five shots were fired, of which one took effect in the premier's shoulder. The assassin was arrested.

Policeman Goursat, who was wounded in the right eye by one of the assassin's shots, said that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the assassin and grappled with him.

### Assassin From Russia.

It was learned at the city hall that the assassin of Premier Clemenceau was a man named Emilie Cottin, twenty-five years old and born at Creil. The man said his home was in the Montmartre quarter of Paris. The police, however, do not believe the papers he possesses belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian.

He is fair, with long, light hair and is tall of stature.

### On Way to Confer With House.

Premier Clemenceau, when he was shot, was on his way to a conference with Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation and Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary. The conference had been fixed for ten o'clock at the war office, when an important question was to have been taken up concerning more rapid procedure before the supreme council. The news of the attempted assassination reached Colonel House by telephone from the foreign office just as he was starting from the Hotel de Crillon with Secretary Balfour to meet Premier Clemenceau at the Quai d'Orsay.

### Doctors Find Condition Good.

Professors Laubri, Gosset and Cuisinier examined the wound in Premier Clemenceau's shoulder. According to their diagnosis, the premier was struck in the posterior part of the right shoulder blade. The bullet penetrated without a visceral lesion. The doctors reported general and local conditions as perfect.

### Assailant Said to Be Anarchist.

Cottin, who shot Clemenceau, is said to be a well-known anarchist. Clemenceau was reported to attach no political significance to the attack.

One of the witnesses of the shooting, Henry Moulin, a barber's assistant, told a correspondent that when he heard the first shot fired he believed it was the Americans firing in the air, "as they are in the habit of doing," he said.

### Assassin Beaten by Crowd.

Moulin rushed out of his shop when he saw what was happening, however, crying, "They have assassinated Clemenceau!" He closed with the premier's assailant, Moulin added, and the man threw away his revolver and held up his hands.

Walters from a near-by restaurant joined in holding the assassin, whom the police had some difficulty in getting from them, and before the police secured the assassin he was beaten by the crowd. One of the men in the crowd seemed to wish to help the premier's assailant and the crowd beat him badly.

Policeman Goursat gave his description of the shooting to the correspondent in the city hall, where the arrested man was brought.

### Poincare Visits Wounded Man.

An enormous crowd, which observed a respectful silence, assembled near M. Clemenceau's residence after the occurrence. Within a half hour President Poincare arrived. He was quickly followed by various members of the cabinet, high officials of the government and representatives of the army and navy, as well as of the diplomatic corps, including William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador.

## START 16 BIG SHIPS

War Vessels Will Be Completed in Four Years.

Admiral Taylor Tells Senators Some German Submarines Assigned to the Allies.

Washington, Feb. 20.—All of the 16 capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on the ways within a year, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of construction, informed the senate naval affairs committee during consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

These ships will be completed within four years at a maximum from the time they are started, Admiral Taylor estimated, in response to questions of Senator Lodge.

The committee approved appropriations for improvements to navy yards totaling \$2,800,000, which Admiral Taylor said were necessary to provide for increased building economically and expeditiously.

Replying to questions of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania about the probable disposition of the surrendered German navy, Admiral Taylor said he was informed some of the submarines already had been divided among France, Britain and Japan.

"Didn't we get any?" asked Senator Lodge.

"We will have to get a few samples," replied the admiral.

The committee restored to the bill a provision continuing wartime increased pay in the navy.

## HARBOR BILL TO CONFERENCE

Lakes to Sea Waterway Via St. Lawrence Plan Among Provisions in Question.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The annual rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations totaling \$33,000,000 was sent to conference for the adjustment of differences between the senate and house drafts. The measure was passed by the senate without a record vote after a week's debate. Five new projects were added to the bill by the senate and the total appropriation increased by \$6,000,000. Amendments added by the senate include authorization for the international joint commission of the United States and Canada to investigate the proposed lakes-to-sea waterway via the St. Lawrence river, and for survey of a ship canal to connect the great lakes and the Hudson river.

## FEAR MEXICAN BANDIT RAIDS

Employees of American Firms in Chihuahua District Will Leave for U. S. Soon.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 20.—Employees of the American Smelting and Refining company and other large American concerns in the Chihuahua district are concentrating in Chihuahua and will shortly leave for the United States, according to reports reaching here. Rumors of impending bandit raids and threats by rebels to destroy property are responsible for the proposed exodus.

## Gov. Harding "Much Improved."

Carroll, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Gov. W. L. Harding, ill. with the mumps in a local hospital, was "much improved," according to Dr. O. C. Morrison, attending physician. There is little likelihood that he will be able to leave the hospital before the end of this week.



## BILLION BUDGET FOR ARMY PASSED

Annual Military Appropriation Measure Is Approved by the House.

## FORCE OF 500,000 BEATEN

Voluntary Enlistments for One Year Provided—To Have Peace Army of 175,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The annual military appropriation bill, totaling more than \$1,000,000,000, was passed by the house after the legislative rider providing for the recruiting of a temporary army up to a total strength of 500,000 men and 28,000 officers had been eliminated under a point of order against new legislation in an appropriation bill.

In lieu of this provision the house passed a bill previously approved by the senate restoring voluntary enlistments in the regular army. An amendment was added reducing the term of enlistment during the coming year from three years to one year and doing away with the four-year period of service in the reserve.

### Will Be Recruited Abroad.

The effect, if enacted into law in this manner, will be to revert to the national defense act, providing a peace time regular army of 175,000, four months after the signing of peace terms. By reducing the enlistment period to one year, the expectation is that it will be possible to recruit as much of an army as needed abroad from the ranks of the soldiers now there.

### No Cut in Pay.

Another amendment to the enlistment bill stipulates that the same rate of pay of soldiers as has prevailed during the war shall be continued.

The rule making in order consideration of the legislative rider of the appropriation bill providing enlistment of a temporary army of 500,000, as recommended by the rules committee, was supported by practically the entire Democratic side of the house, including Chairman Dent of the military affairs committee.

It was explained by members of the house that the bill did not affect the present wartime army, which, under the selective service act, must be demobilized within four months after peace is formally declared by presidential proclamation.

## WOULD HAVE 25 BIG ROADS

Consolidation of All Lines in Country Into Few Great Systems Proposed by Willard.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, continuing testimony before the senate interstate commerce committee, proposed ultimate consolidation of all the country's railroads into about twenty-five great systems along present lines, as an alternative to the plan for establishing regional systems on a geographical basis.

When the first shot was fired, Premier Clemenceau tried to open the door of his car. It was while he was attempting to do this that he was struck. He was able to go on foot into his own house, where, shortly before noon, he was sitting up in an armchair smoking and laughing with his staff of assistants.

Troop Train Wrecked; 16 Killed. Vienna, Feb. 20.—Sixteen soldiers were killed and fifty injured when a troop train collided with a freight train near here.

## HUNS DESPAIR OVER TERMS

ERZBERGER, HEAD OF ARMISTICE DELEGATION, GIVES REASONS FOR ACCEPTING TERMS.

House Listens With Almost Agonized Silence As Leader Reads the Terms and Tells of the Details of the Negotiations With Foch.

Weimar.—The party speeches in the National Assembly suffered rude interruption by the outcome of the new armistice negotiations.

The general outlines of the new terms were known early, and it was no surprise when President Fehrenbach announced that the speeches and arguments would be deferred so that Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, might give a personal explanation of what happened between his departure for Treves last week and his unexpectedly quick return.

Erzberger, noticeably wrought up and laboring under a strain, began with the announcement that the delegates were entitled to know at the earliest moment the full details of the negotiations. He then read the terms, and the House listened in almost agonized silence. The slightest stir or noise brought angry hisses; the Assembly never had been one tenth so still.

The members stirred uneasily as he finished and stopped for breath. Before continuing his explanation Erzberger interjected:

"It is my wish that you may never have the fateful hours I have had. We on the Armistice Commission have had to bear untold responsibility."

He then referred to the unfortunate, well-nigh fatal, delay in the arrival of the terms at Weimar, and went into details on Marshal Foch's ultimatum, which he said he was assured was framed with the unqualified approval of President Wilson.

Erzberger told of his efforts to secure modifications, but said Marshal Foch had been sternly insistent on the acceptance of the terms.

## STRIKE AIDS HUN RADICALS

General Strike Has Been Declared Throughout the Ruhr Industrial District.

Copenhagen.—A general strike has been declared throughout the Ruhr industrial district, along the Rhine, and the Spartacists have occupied Bochum, Hameln and a number of other places, according to a report from Berlin. The Spartacists are reported to be fortifying the waterworks and electric powers at Dusseldorf, Muhlheim and Hameln, and are preparing to resist the Government troops which are being sent into the district. The anti-Government leaders have given orders that no coal requisitioned by the Government be delivered.

### Billions Are Needed by Germans.

Weimar.—The German people generally do not understand clearly the financial situation which the war has left them and they are too optimistic, declared Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Finance, in an address to the German National Assembly. He apparently astonished the House when he presented statistics to show that the war had cost \$40,250,000,000. Dr. Schiffer then asked the Assembly to vote a credit in the form of a loan for \$3,325,000,000, the greatest loan the German people ever have been asked to raise. He explained that last October the Government stood on the verge of financial exhaustion. It asked for a credit of \$17,000,000, but when this was refused it used it by means of bank-note issues.

## NOTES MAY TAKE PLACE OF BONDS

Short-Term Issue Is Urged; Campaign Opens in April.

### REACH TENTATIVE DECISION

House Committee Would Put \$7,000,000,000 Limit, on Which Treasury Now Plans to Issue Only About \$6,000,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Short-term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Liberty loan campaign, instead of long-term notes, under a tentative agreement reached by the house ways and means committee to fix the terms of the loan by legislation rather than to give Secretary Glass wide discretionary powers to determine them, as he had asked.

At the same time Secretary Glass in a statement explained that the intensive popular campaign would be conducted as planned, regardless of the terms arranged by congress, and that it would start not later than April 21.

### Fear Effect on Market.

The secretary had asked congress to issue either bonds or notes, as market conditions at the time might warrant, but members of the committee concluded that a new loan issue would necessarily carry with it such a high rate of interest that financial markets might be adversely affected for some time.

Under the tentative agreement of the committee Secretary Glass would be given discretion of issuing any one or several of four kinds of notes, to be prescribed by the legislation. The quantity of these nonnegotiable securities would be limited to probably \$7,000,000,000, of which the treasury now plans to issue only about \$6,000,000,000.

The principal features of each of the four kinds of notes proposed would be as follows:

One class would be at a low rate of interest, possibly 4 per cent, and exempt from all federal taxation; one would be at a comparatively high rate, possibly 5 per cent and subject to all federal taxes; a third would bear a moderate rate of interest—4½ per cent was suggested—and be exempt from normal income tax levies; the fourth would be exempt from taxation up to a certain amount.

These terms have not yet been defined, but treasury officials said the proposed alternatives would satisfy the treasury department.

In denomination the notes probably would correspond with the past Liberty loans, ranging from \$50 up.

### Not to Increase Bond Total.

The ways and means committee also decided tentatively not to increase the authorization for issuance of bonds from about \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000. This means that the treasury still would have power to issue up to five billions in Liberty bonds at the 4½ per cent rate of the last two loans, and with the same terms. It is possible that some of the notes to be issued would be convertible in the next three or four years into Liberty bonds of longer maturity.

The draft of the proposed legislation for the short term notes was ordered by the committee, and its experts began immediately to consider the plans for the new measure.

## SEARCH-SEIZURE LAW VOID

Michigan Court Rules Warrant Must Be Obtained Before Liquor Can Be Taken From Autos, Etc.

Monroe, Mich., Feb. 20.—Thirsty individuals in this section "saw a ray of hope" in the decision handed down by the Michigan Supreme court, which ruled that a search warrant must be obtained before liquor could be seized from buildings, automobiles, suitcases, etc.—in other words, Michigan's search and seizure law is illegal.

### Copper and Brass.

Washington.—Decision to throw upon the market surplus stocks of copper, brass and lead held by the War Department has been reached, it was announced at meetings held here between officials of the director of sales office, representatives of the lead and copper industries and of the Geological Survey. This will be done gradually, however, in order that the price may not be affected. Details will be worked out later with a full representation of the producers concerned.

### Visit Yanks in Germany.

Coblentz, Feb. 20.—A mission of military attaches accredited to the British government headed by Brig. Gen. Moln of Italy, and conducted by Col. S. L. H. Sluom, representing the United States in London, have arrived in American occupied Germany.

## FREDERIC SEMPRINI



Frederic Semprini, chief instructor of the American pilots' school in Milan, Italy, has written an army officer in the United States that a huge Caproni biplane is being prepared in Milan for a transatlantic flight. It would not be surprising if Semprini should make the trip himself.

## NAVY GRAFT CHARGED

Probe of Certain Matters Ordered in East.

False Medical Records and Transfers of Men to Avoid Sea Service, Among Charges.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Trial by court-martial of two naval officers in connection with charges of bribery and graft in the Third naval district have been ordered by Secretary Daniels.

It was announced that sufficient evidence had been submitted this morning to a preliminary report by investigators to warrant these trials immediately. Secretary Daniels said at least two other cases were developing.

No names were made public, but it was learned that one case involved the acceptance by a naval medical officer of a bribe of \$1,000 for passing an applicant who was not physically qualified for the duties he sought, and another case involved a bribe of \$500 to secure a detail which would permit the applicant to remain at home indefinitely.

The bribery charges are set forth as consisting of the acceptance for enlistment of physically unfitted men upon false medical records; the assignment of men for duties far removed from war zone and actual sea service; the transfer of men from one district to another in order to escape sea service; permission to men to continue their business activities while attending to their navy duties for only an hour or two a day; and the passing of men for early discharge after the signing of the armistice.

## TO RETURN 250,000 HUNS

Siberian Government Asks Allies to Transfer German and Austrian Captives.

Stockholm, Feb. 20.—It is learned here that I. N. Morris, American minister, has, after a conference with the Swedish foreign office, transmitted for consideration of the allied government at the peace conference a suggestion from the Siberian government that Sweden, which since America's entrance into the war has been looking after the interests of German and Austrian prisoners, on behalf of the Siberian government, ask for permission to return at once more than 250,000 prisoners by the way of Vladivostok. The communication also asks that tonnage and foodstuffs be placed at the disposal of Sweden so that the transfer can be made.

## FOE'S ARMY INSIGNIFICANT

United States Captain Back in Paris After Studying Conditions in Germany.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Capt. Walter Gherardi of the United States navy, who has been in Germany for two weeks studying economic and general conditions, has returned to Paris and reports that he found much unemployment throughout the country and a restless, fluid condition that contains a threat against the peace of the immediate future. He says that Germany's food supplies are limited to nearly exhausted reserves, which cannot last longer than next month, leaving a great gap to be filled by harvest. The German army, Capt. Gherardi says, has shrunk to insignificant figures and is no longer formidable.